What ſyſtem, Dick, has right averr'd
The cauſe, why woman has no beard?
In points like theſe we muſt agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard ſpeak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade; ſuch as were all ſurgeons formerly, but now it is uſed only for a low practiſer of ſurgery.

He put himſelf into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER. *n. ſ.* A word of reproach in *Shakeſpeare*, which ſeems to ſignify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon ſhines; I'll make a ſop of the moonſhine of you; you whoreſon, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BA'RBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pipperidge buſh.

It is ſet with ſharp prickles; the leaves are long, and ſerrated on the edges; the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid taſte, and, for the moſt part, of a red colour, and grows in cluſters; the bark of the tree is whitiſh. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without ſtones. The firſt of theſe ſorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Millar.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very uſeful in houſewifery; that which beareth its fruit without ſtones is counted beſt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BARD. *n. ſ.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet.

There is amongſt the Iriſh a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them inſtead of poets; whoſe profeſſion is to ſet forth the praiſes or diſpraiſes of men in their poems or rhimes; the which are had in high regard and eſtimation among them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord,
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The *bard* who firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient ſong,
Which Homer might without a bluſh rehearſe. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [bare, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which uſe both to cloath and houſe the kern. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then ſtretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*;
Her claſping hands incloſe but empty air. *Dryden.*

In the old Roman ſtatues, theſe two parts were always *bare*, and expoſed to view, as much as our hands and face at preſent. *Addiſon's Travels.*

2. Uncovered in reſpect.

Though the lords uſed to be covered whilſt the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scotiſh commiſſioners; and ſo none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world exceſs and pride did hate. *Fairy Q.*

4. Detected; without concealment.

Theſe falſe pretexts and varniſh'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul muſt thou appear?
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, l. 901.

5. Poor; without plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy ſhould be left as *bare* as the apoſtles, when they had neither ſtaff nor ſcrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the ſelf-ſame affection. *Hooker, Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treaſury, my ſucceſs has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden's Epiſtles, Dedication.*

6. Mere.

It was a *bare* petition of a ſtate
To one whom they had puniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treaſure for your followers; for it appears, by their bare liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with theſe puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn; as, *bare* liveries, in the laſt quotation from *Shakeſpeare*.

8. Not united with any thing elſe.

A deſire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath cauſed much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

That which offendeth us, is the great diſgrace which they offer unto our cuſtom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For, tho' your violence ſhould leave them *bare*
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juv.*

Making a law to reduce intereſt, will not raiſe the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer of* money. *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenſer.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs, in ſuch ſort as it will *bare* the graſs round about. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breaſt, yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs:
Then on a riſing ground the trunks he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar;
Can there be wanting to defend her cauſe,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *to bear*. See To BEAR.

BA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, ſo that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*; how long is it ago, Jack, ſince thou ſaweſt thy own knee? *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

BAREFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not maſked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

2. Shameleſs; unreſerved; without concealment; without diſguiſe.

The animoſities encreaſed, and the parties appeared *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

It is moſt certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; ſhamefully; without diſguiſe.

Though only ſome profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we ſhould hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without ſhoes.

She muſt have a huſband;
I muſt dance *barefoot* on her wedding day. *Shakeſp.*

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With ſainted vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Envoys deſcribe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ſtanding *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *adj.* Without ſhoes.

He himſelf, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himſelf to the diſcretion of Leonatus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

BA'REGNAWN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit. *Shak. K Lear.*

BA'REHEADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in reſpect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud ſteed's neck,
Beſpoke them thus. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aſide,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.

2. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external adminiſtration of his word is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaſter is dead;
And living too, for now his ſon is duke—
——*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

He *barely* nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very ſign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money muſt be ſent, or elſe the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedneſs.

So you ſerve us,
Till we ſerve you; but when you have our roſes,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourſelves,
And mock us with our *bareneſs*. *Shak All's well that ends well.*

2. Leanneſs.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareneſs*, they never learned that of me. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

3. Poverty.

Were it ſtript of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity, it could legally want all ſuch privileges. *South.*

4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. ſ.* [*bargen*, Welch; *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething.

What is marriage but a very *bargain?* wherein is fought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with ſome deſire of iſſue; and not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or ſold.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you ſhall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his ſon a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at ſchool can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation.

There was a difference between courteſies received from their maſter and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*; whereas their maſter's could not. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity.

Where ſold he *bargains*, whipſtitch? *Dryden's Macflecknoe.*

As to *bargains*, few of them ſeem to be excellent, becauſe they all terminate in one ſingle point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is leſs aſham'd,
Howe'er for ſelling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upſhot: a low ſenſe.

I am ſorry for thy misfortune; however we muſt make the beſt of a bad *bargain:* thou art in jeopardy, that is certain. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

6. In law.

Bargain and ſale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. alſo the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowel.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing; often with *for*.

Henry is able to enrich his queen;
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich.
So worthleſs peaſants *bargain for* their wives,
As market men for oxen, ſheep, or horſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

For thoſe that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 675.

The thrifty ſtate will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

It is poſſible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treaſures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BARGAINEE'. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] The perſon who profers, or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *n. ſ.* [*bargie*, Dut. from *barga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleaſure.

The *barge* ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

It was conſulted, when I had taken my *barge*, and gone aſhore, that my ſhip ſhould have ſet ſail and left me there. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of ſo ſweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face. *Waller.*

2. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.

Howſoever, many wafarers make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, eſpecially the women, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forſlow not to baigne them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BARK. *n. ſ.* [*barck*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees laſt according to the ſtrength and quantity of their ſap and juice; being well munited by their *bark* againſt the injuries of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 583.

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryden.*

2. A ſmall ſhip. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

Things, I ſay, being in this ſtate, it came to paſs, that the duke of Parma muſt have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to ſea. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipſe, and rigg'd with curſes dark,
That ſunk ſo low that ſacred head of thine. *Milton.*

Who to a woman truſts his peace of mind,
Truſts a frail *bark* with a tempeſtuous wind. *Granville.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beoncan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes, when he threatens or purſues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up,
And that ſo lamely and unfaſhionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Why do your dogs *bark* ſo? be there bears i' th' town?
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs ſtand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to purſue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the aſhes cold,
And envy baſe, to *bark* at ſleeping fame.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* viii.

You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your ſaucy tongue,
Againſt my lord the duke of Somerſet! *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark.

The ſevereſt penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

Theſe trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ſtream. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preſerved, by nouriſhing up a ſhoot from the foot, or below the ſtripped place, cutting the body of the tree ſloping off a little above the ſhoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

BA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a baſe cur? barked and made a noiſe? had a fool or two to ſpit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, theſe *barkers*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Conſiſting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy ſo enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from _.]

It hath a thick ſpike; the calyx, huſk, awn, and flower, are like thoſe of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the ſeed is ſwelling in the middle, and, for the moſt part, ends in a ſharp point, to which the huſks are cloſely united. The ſpecies are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or ſquare *barley*, by ſome called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley*. All theſe ſorts of *barley* are ſown in the ſpring of the year, in a dry time. In ſome very dry light land, the *barley* is ſown early in March; but in ſtrong clayey ſoils it is not ſown till April. The ſquare *barley*, or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other ſorts. Where *barley* is ſown upon new broken up land, the uſual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again, and ſown with turneps, which are eaten by ſheep in winter, by whoſe dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and ſown with *barley*. *Millar.*

Barley is emollient, moiſtening, and expectorating; *barley* was choſen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd ſhe went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her ſweet ſwift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARLEY BROTH. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word, ſometimes uſed for ſtrong beer.

Can ſodden water,
A drench for ſurreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shak. Hen.* V.

BARLEY CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meaſure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill meaſur'd by ten thouſand *barley corns*. *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is ſtowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley mow* I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy laſs. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BARM. *n. ſ.* [*burm*, Welch; beopm, Sax.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and ſwell it.

Are you not he
That ſometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*,
Miſlead light wand'rers, laughing at their harm? *Shakeſpear.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon ſtaying the working of beer when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 992.

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm*.] Containing barm.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They paſs, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold ſtomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* bear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BARN. *n. ſ.* [beapn, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw, &c.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load,
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of ſeveral *barns* here: after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in ſuch a ſhape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BA'RNACLE. *n. ſ.* [probably of beapn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

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